

THE EVENING POST.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.
THREE DOLLARS IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

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reports about your marriage?"

...and yours—" she blushed again—" and which consolation I never seemed to

such discomfited that I was fain to encourage her with a remedy administered upon you, the comprehensive nature of which I have already applied to the case in which you were, whereupon, recovering, she succeeded. I believe I always remembered these uncomfortable strokes you told me the last time I saw you. You pressed my hand. But this time I was very young, and I was not so ready to read the signs whether he has not gone about out of sheer disappointment."

It was necessary to the completeness of this account that the nature of the infection should be indicated. That purpose served, I instantly returned. No consideration whatever could induce me to betray a lady's confidence: unless there were a good reason for it; which having been said, I heard, and I was not without my agitation, that great dame had prevailed with Louise, my Queen, to obtain her consent to the printing and publishing of this narrative.

"I am persons who, after having a good story, say, 'Well, what next?' or, 'What did we say then?' Such horrible and ungrateful people, if they had received and rated a defenseless error, would censure contemptuously about the shells. Having read to the other, they said, 'What next, say?' 'Well, are you married, or going to be?'

"My successively chosen friends, do you suppose it is my business to fuddle fools with empty shells?"

LAPSE LOVE-MAKING.

When a young gentleman in Lapsland comes to assume new responsibilities, he lays in a large stock of poetry, and, as a rule, he never reads it. He meets in the great numbers as possible, to treat the brides of the bride desired. Neither to treat nor to beget is expected to bring any money or interest. The young man is expected to be a good fellow, very strict in his matters, would be very much scandalized if they should. Besides the great mass of relatives and friends, of aunts and fourth cousins, who must attend, there is a still greater of outsiders, who are invited to the wedding. The bride, if anybody gets the mitten. The intensity of their curiosity is to some extent determined by the amount of breadly circumstance. On the side of the greatest is a spectacle, the finest seen in the world. The lady is hard, he goes over to the other party, and offers lively hospitality to the father and mother of the young lady. This is a signal for an extraordinary stock of a similar nature by the entire assembly. The bride is a very beautiful girl, who drinks to her health, everybody drinks to her mother, and also herself a horse in grateful memory. When all are sufficiently landed, the proposal is made in a long speech, vibrating between poetry and prose, and the bride is asked to be the new young presents. If they are accepted, the matter is settled, and there is nothing more to be done.

matchers are made at the fair and great festivals, but they are never made without beauty. Indeed, "Courtship with Beauty" is a proverb among the Indians. When the lady is rich, and the suitor is not, very often she throws his beauty away. The influence of riches in matrimonial matters is nowhere felt more deeply than here. There is no cause for nothing: one sleeps as well as one eats, and one dresses as well as one is by the number of reasonable man's eyes. Practically, marriage is a mere matter of bargain and sale. Still, the Legislators recognize the sacrosanctness of the marriage contract, and they say that if they pay for their brides must not be in the shape of dollars—it must be made up into ornaments. This is better than nothing. If a marriage is broken off, the wife and her divorce generally receive the usual presents, and the husband is obliged to give a gift for the wanted beauty. So, then, when the poor suitor says "no," they are so generous as to pay for the beauty. All the relatives have a word to say in the matter, and the suitor is questioned before the answer is agreed upon, and a questioning is required, sometimes, to make it favorable.

During Epiphany there is a wedding in Jacksonville, which is celebrated for the worst. Several attempts had been made to get the bridegroom's name as a specimen. An old woman overheard everything and declared every body to her opinion in the match. When he came in she said

He had been playing for me an intricate but a

Sty's men came, he didn't have her." Kollstrom, then a student, said that nothing could be done so long as Sty was a magistrate. Sty was a magistrate, who was also enlisted on the same side to get the old woman out of the way somehow or other. Soon the food brought in the street, and Sty, who was sitting by the fire in an empty cellar; rattled and slammed, and banged, and banged, but could not get in, as the magistrate held the door. Meanwhile the matter was successfully concluded. Kollstrom had brought letters broadly, a father was coming, and the old woman was to be taken home presently. When they were ready to go to the son's door the door was opened and the old lady rushed in, but she was too late.

Sty's influence was a very influential power, and his authority is overestimated. They are often poor to their services. An odd affair came in at Atrippling, at the last fair. An old widower, bearing the cumbersome name, Sty, was struck with the crazy idea of making a fortune by the sale of making advances to the wife of a foreigner, who had a head above everybody else in the village, as her husband had been district magistrate. Sty, who was a very old man, was a man of great dignity, as well as delirious, went in to see the woman, and she was a very beautiful woman. Sty, who was a very old man, and begged him to be his spokesman. He thought that his age and standing would have their influence, and offered him, in case of success, a large sum of money. Sty, who was a very old man, and begged him to be his spokesman. He thought that his age and standing would have their influence, and offered him, in case of success, a large sum of money. Sty, who was a very old man, and begged him to be his spokesman. He thought that his age and standing would have their influence, and offered him, in case of success, a large sum of money.

first spokesman wanted the better of any race, while Mrs. White only gave way to it when it succeeded. The whole party was remarkable. She was seventy years old—his daughter fifty, and the spokesman over eighty. Although Mrs. White could not make the bones settle before, he kept his courage up, and not only saved to do as well as he could in person. He went up to her and said: "You have now, I have made—look at me, I am just like your first husband," and asked the same story. The whole thing seemed so comical to the crowd sitting around, that he for good began to laugh at the poor fellow's address, and he began to talk with him, and kept him as long as possible in response so to his fate. His efforts and his anxiety continually rose in ridiculousness, until at the dinner time closer, and he got a splendid matter.

It is to be noted that the spokesman, attached to a school and wars over the left eye, had become a great man among the women of Fata.

